mccarty@usitc.gov), or Cathy Jabara (202–205–3309; jabara@usitc.gov), Agriculture and Forest Products Division, Office of Industries, or for information on legal aspects, William Gearhart (202–205–3091; wgearhart@usitc.gov), Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission. Hearing impaired persons can obtain information on this study by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (http://www.usitc.gov).

Background

In response to a letter received on November 16, 2000, from the United States Trade Representative, the Commission instituted an investigation for the purpose of preparing a report that will describe the effects of EU policies on the competitive position of the U.S. and EU horticultural products sectors generally, and for several specific products.

As requested, the Commission's report will include the following:

(1) A description of the U.S. and EU fresh and processed horticultural products sectors, including recent patterns of production, consumption, and trade;

(2) A description and analysis of the conditions of trade in various horticultural products between the U.S. and EU and third countries, including tariff treatment and use of export subsidies;

(3) A description and analysis of EU and member state domestic support programs and policies used to assist horticultural products producers, shippers, and exporters; and

(4) An analysis of the effects of EU policies on trade between the U.S. and EU industries in specific horticultural products sectors, especially the effects of tariffs and assistance programs and other significant factors, such as production and marketing costs, exchange rates, and prices.

The report will specifically address the following horticultural products identified by the USTR: Citrus (including fresh oranges, fresh clementines, fresh lemons, and orange juice), deciduous fruit (including fresh apples, fresh pears, fresh peaches, and processed peaches), dried prunes, tree nuts (including almonds, walnuts, and hazelnuts), tomatoes (including fresh tomatoes and processed tomatoes), and wine. The USTR stated that it intends to make available to the public the portion of the report that addresses points (1)–(3) above, and that the portion of the report that addresses point (4) above will be national security classified.

Preliminary Written Comments

In order to assist the Commission in identifying the issues affecting the above sectors, the Commission requests that interested parties provide preliminary written comments on such issues by March 1, 2001. All preliminary written comments should be addressed to the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20436. Interested parties are also encouraged to provide further information at the public hearing and in prehearing and posthearing briefs/statements.

Public Hearing

A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street, SW, Washington, DC, beginning at 9:30 a.m. on April 26, 2001. All persons will have the right to appear, by counsel or in person, to present information and be heard. Requests to appear at the public hearing should be filed with the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20436, no later than 5:15 p.m., April 12, 2001. Any prehearing briefs (original and 14 copies) should be filed not later than 5:15 p.m., April 16, 2001; the deadline for filing posthearing briefs or statements is 5:15 p.m., June 11, 2001. In the event that, as of the close of business, April 12, 2001, no witnesses are scheduled to appear at the hearing, the hearing will be canceled. Any person interested in attending the hearing as an observer or non-participant may call the Secretary to the Commission (202–205–1806) after April 12, 2001, to determine whether the hearing will be held.

Written Submissions

In lieu of, or in addition to, participating in the hearing, interested persons are invited to submit written statements concerning the matters to be addressed by the Commission in its report on this investigation. Commercial or financial information which a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential must be provided on separate sheets of paper, each clearly marked ''Confidential Business Information'' at the top. All submissions requesting confidential treatment must conform with the requirements of § 201.6 of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions, except for confidential business information, will be made available in the Office of the Secretary of the Commission for inspection by interested persons. To be assured of consideration by the Commission, written statements relating to the Commission's report should be submitted to the Commission in accordance with § 201.8 of the Commission's rules at the earliest practical date and should be received no later than the close of business on June 11, 2001. All submissions should be addressed to the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. The Commission's rules do not authorize filing of submissions with the Secretary by facsimile or electronic means.

Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000.

Issued: December 12, 2000.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–32253 Filed 12–18–00; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–437]

Certain Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory Devices and Modules and Products Containing Same; Notice of Decision To Review an Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation Based on Withdrawal of the Complaint

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to review an initial determination (ID) (Order No. 1) issued by the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) terminating the above-captioned investigation based on withdrawal of the complaint by complainant Rambus Inc. The Commission does not wish to receive written submissions from the parties in connection with its review of the ID.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tim Yaworski, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–3096. Hearing-impaired persons are

advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD Terminal on 202–205–1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (http://www.usitc.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Commission instituted this investigation on October 5, 2000, based on a complaint filed by Rambus Inc. of Mountain View, California. The complaint alleged a violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1337, based on infringement of claims of three U.S. patents (U.S. Letters patent 6,038,195, U.S. Letters Patent 5,953,263, and U.S. Letters Patent 6,034,918) owned by complainant. The respondents named in the investigation were Hyundai Electronics Industries Co., Ltd. of Korea and Hyundai Electronics America of San Jose, California (collectively ''Hyundai''). The investigation was assigned to Administrative Lay Judge Sidney Harris. 65 FR 60684. On October 6, 2000, complainant Rambus moved to withdraw its complaint and terminate the investigation. Rambus' motion was responded to by Hyundai and the Commission investigative attorney (''IA''). On November 8, 2000, the ALJ issued an ID terminating the investigation based on Rambus' withdrawal of its complaint, but with the condition that, if the Commission institutes a subsequent investigation based on a complaint filed by Rambus involving one or more of the same patents, then such investigation should be assigned to the same ALJ, unless exceptional circumstances require assignment to another ALJ. The ALJ found that Rambus had engaged in impermissible judge shopping. Rambus and the IA petitioned for review of the ID.

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1337, and section 210.43(d) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.43(d).

Copies of the ID and all other nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000. Copies of these documents may also be downloaded from the Commission's Internet server at http://www/usitc.gov.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: December 13, 2000

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–32254 Filed 12–18–00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[DEA #207E]

Controlled Substances: Established Initial Aggregate Production Quotas for 2001

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Notice of aggregate production quotas for 2001.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes initial 2001 aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in Schedules I and II of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 19, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank L. Sapienza, Chief, Drug & Chemical Evaluation Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Telephone: (202) 307–7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 306 of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 826) requires that the Attorney General establish aggregate production quotas for each basic class of controlled substance listed in Schedules I and II. This responsibility has been delegated to the Administrator of the DEA by Section 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Administrator, in turn, has redelegated this function to the Deputy Administrator, pursuant to Section 0.104 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The 2001 aggregate production quotas represent those quantities of controlled substances that may be produced in the United States in 2001 to provide adequate supplies of each substance for: The estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States; lawful export requirements; and the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks (21 U.S.C. 826(a) and 21 CFR 1303.11). These quotas do not include imports of controlled substances for use in industrial processes.

On October 4, 2000, a notice of the proposed initial 2001 aggregate production quotas for certain controlled substances in Schedules I and II was published in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 59214). All interested persons were invited to comment on or object to these proposed aggregate production quotas on or before November 3, 2000.

Five companies commented on a total of twenty Schedules I and II controlled substances within the published comment period. The companies commented that the proposed aggregate production quotas for alfentanil, amphetamine, dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, dihydromorphine, fentanyl, gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, hydrocodone (for sale), hydromorphone, levorphanol, methamphetamine (for conversion), methylphenidate, noroxymorphone (for conversion), opium, oxycodone (for conversion), oxymorphone and sufentanil were insufficient to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States, for export requirements and for the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks. The companies also commented that the proposed aggregate production quotas for codeine (for conversion), hydrocodone (for conversion) and morphine (for conversion) could be reduced.

In addition, two comments were received after the published comment period had ended (dated November 6, 2000 and November 10, 2000). These comments requested that the aggregate production quotas for amphetamine, anileridine, methadone (for sale), methadone intermediate and methylphenidate be increased. These comments were taken into consideration in determining the established initial 2001 aggregate production quotas for these substances.

DEA has taken into consideration the above comments along with the relevant 2000 manufacturing quotas, current 2000 sales and inventories, 2001 export requirements and research and product development requirements. Based on this information, the DEA has adjusted the initial aggregate production quotas for alfentanil, dihydrocodeine, dihydromorphine, hydrocodone (for sale), hydrocodone (for conversion), levorphanol, methamphetamine (for conversion), noroxymorphone (for conversion), opium and sufentanil to meet the legitimate needs of the United States.

Regarding amphetamine, anileridine, codeine (for conversion), dextropropoxyphene, fentanyl, gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, hydromorphone, methadone (for sale), methadone intermediate, methylphenidate, morphine (for conversion), oxycodone (for conversion) and oxymorphone, the DEA has determined that the proposed initial 2001 aggregate production quotas are sufficient to meet the current 2001 estimated medical, scientific, research